

THE North-Carolina Standard. PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY. WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—Two Dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—Four Dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Eight Dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion.

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the Weekly paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted for one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for \$5 for six months, or \$10 for twelve months; or in both papers for \$10 for six months, or \$15 for twelve months.

Subscribers and others who wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 28, 1854.

NEBRASKA—THE REGISTER.

The Raleigh Register informs its readers that a bill had been reported to the Senate, organizing this Territory, but omits to state that Judge Douglas is its author.

Let us, then, have instant action in every County, where meetings have not yet been held or called. Upon this, [mark what he says], let us remember, depends nothing less than the fate of the Whig party in this State.

"Instant action!"—this, says that journal, will achieve "a victory that will remind us of the good old days of yore." We beg the attention of our readers to the striking fact, to wit, that one of the leading objects of the Whigs in the next campaign, according to the Register, will be to do something to "remind" Whigs generally "of the good old days of yore."

This Whig Address is signed by Col. Andrew Joyner, as Chairman—a gentleman who declared (in substance) in his place, on the floor of the Senate, that he would never consent to Free Suffrage—that the common people should never, if he could prevent it, have the privilege to vote taxes on him or to vote away his rights as a landholder!

The Homestead AGAIN. It seems that we cannot induce the Editor of the "Standard" to face the music on this question. Some time since he boldly took ground against the Homestead; but since the Washington "Union" has come out for it, thereby indicating the views of the President, we have been unable to extort a single sentence from the "Standard" on the subject.

Our position on this question is unchanged. We are opposed to all bills to divide the public lands, to give them away to the States in which they lie, or to the people of the States by homestead bills, or by whatever name such bills may be called.

We are in favor of the doctrine on this subject announced in the State and Baltimore platforms, and reiterated substantially by President Pierce in his first annual message.

We are not in the habit of misrepresenting the views of the Register, and we trust that journal will cease to misrepresent us. We are willing to stand or fall by our principles, and we shall hold our co-temporary to the same test.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The following is the arrangement, made by the Superior Court Judges, for their Spring sittings:

- 1. Edenton Circuit, by Caldwell, Judge.
- 2. Newbern " " Ellis, "
- 3. Raleigh " " Bailey, "
- 4. Hillsborough " " Manly, "
- 5. Wilmington " " Saunders, "
- 6. Salisbury " " Settle, "
- 7. Morganton " " Dick, "

GEANO. The Baltimore Sun learns that in addition to the advance of \$4 per ton for Peruvian guano, (making the price \$50) which the agents of the Peruvian government, Messrs. Bareda & Bro., are instructed to demand for all consigned to them from the Chincha Islands, they hereafter will not sell less than fifty tons, so that the general sale of the article will be by the general commission merchants and regular dealers.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.

The foreign news by the Niagara is important. The Russian and Turkey question appears to be more complicated and farther from a settlement than ever.

under an administration which the Raleigh Register is seeking to induce the people to regard as allied with the schemes and interests of the Freesoilers.

Comment on such facts is unnecessary.

THE VOICE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The following Resolutions were recently adopted by the Senate of Mississippi by a vote of 20 to 7. No State in the Union is more deeply interested in slave property than Mississippi; and her voice, unchanged by the hypocritical clamor of certain Southern Whig leaders, is still on the side of Gen. Pierce and his administration:

1. Resolved, (by the legislature of the State of Mississippi,) That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce; that we recognize in him a firm upholder of the Union of the States and a fearless defender of State rights as expounded and understood by the fathers of the republic.

2. Resolved, That the policy of the President, as exhibited in his message and executive appointments, in discountenancing all further slavery agitation "in and out of Congress," meets our hearty approbation, both on account of the consonance to his known antecedents and pledges before his election, and because we believe that the discussion of the exciting questions connected therewith is seminally dangerous to the institution itself, and destructive of the best interests of the country.

3. Resolved, That the appointment by the President of Mississippi's favorite son, Colonel Jefferson Davis, to a seat in the cabinet, is a just cause of rejoicing to the people of this State. That the President, in selecting him to preside over the War Department, whilst he exhibited a patriotic devotion to the interest of the whole nation, in the choice of one possessing such eminent abilities, at the same time manifested a becoming deference to the voice of the people of the South in making an integral portion of his administration that here and statesman, who is no less distinguished for his chivalry on the field of battle, his wisdom in the cabinet, his eloquence in the Senate, than for his patriotic devotion to the interests of every part of our common country.

The Whig Executive Committee of North Carolina have issued through the papers another Address, calling on the Whigs to organize, hold meetings, and send delegates to the Convention. The Register, whose Editor appears suddenly to have waked up to the importance of the crisis, utters his mingled hopes and fears in this wise:

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LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Northern Light has arrived, bringing California dates to Dec. 31st. She brought \$850,000 in gold. The Oregon left San Francisco on the 31st with \$400,000 in gold.

The accounts from Lower California are to the 16th, and very contradictory regarding the Fillibusters. It is known, however, that they were besieged from the 6th to the 14th, when, during the night of that day, they sallied forth and drove off besiegers, who fled, leaving arms and everything else.

The reinforcements had not arrived, but were spoken of as San Francisco on the 21st, and probably reached Ensenada on the 25th. Immediately upon their arrival an attack was to be made on San Formar.

Sixty-eight millions of gold have been manifested at the San Francisco Custom House during the year 1853. It is estimated that the amount exported since its first discovery reaches two hundred and sixty millions thirty-five thousand dollars. Passengers arrived during the year about 26,000.

Business was exceedingly dull. The demand from the interior was small, and the stocks on hand are said to be immense. All staples had declined.

All the Pacific Railroad surveying parties had returned. They speak favorably of the Southern route, which seems to be generally preferred. Lieutenant Parks had started for Washington.

Oregon dates had been received to the 24th. The Legislature had organized. Application will shortly be made to admit Oregon into the Union as a State. Population is estimated at 50,000.

NOTICE OF NEW BOOKS.

The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1854.—Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co.

The plan of this Annual, which has now reached its 25th volume, has been long familiar to the people of our country. To attempt to show its convenience and utility would be like setting up a formal vindication of the art of printing, or any thing else that the wants of the age have rendered a matter of simple necessity.

Most men are anxious to keep an eye to the wonderful progress of our common country, and of the several States, in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, religion, education, &c. In doing this, there are two principal difficulties. The first arises from the vast number and the great variety of persons and things, respecting which information is sought and desired, and the consequent number, size, and expense of the journals, reports and other documents, in which this information is contained.

It is true that the extensive printing done by Congress, and the readiness with which our Representatives disseminate these documents among the people, give them opportunities and sources of acquiring knowledge which are very valuable. But who has time to read every thing of this kind? It is not possible for men engaged in their various pursuits to keep up with the mere journalism of the day.

The second difficulty is that of discriminating between what is true and false—between what is valuable or worthless in those branches of knowledge, of which our countrymen are in a great measure ignorant. To remove these difficulties supposes, of course, a highly respectable order of talent and qualification on the part of compilers or editors of a work like that before us. This is the only point about which our readers need to be really concerned. We are happy to say that every item of information appears to have been derived from the most reliable and authentic sources, as a brief examination of the work will show; and as evidence of its adaptation to the popular want, we may repeat again, that it has now reached its 25th volume.

To be had at Pomeroy's.

BEAUFORT RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

The following gentlemen (says the Goldsborough Republican), who are appointed Commissioners to open the books for subscriptions to the Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, are requested to meet at Newbern on Wednesday the 1st day of February next:

- CARTER CUNY. Isaac Ramsey, Richard Hall, M. F. Arendell, Thos. Duncan, Josiah F. Bell, CRAYES CO. Alonzo T. Jenkins, W. G. Bryan, Chas. Slover, John Blackwell, John R. Justice, Wm. H. Washington, L. C. Desmond, Nicholas Hunter, E. R. Stanley, F. P. Latham, I. Disoway, H. B. Lane, sr., Jas. C. Stevenson, H. G. Cutler, Alex. Miller.

JOHN. Wm. D. Loflin, Thos. Woodley, J. C. Washington, L. C. Desmond, Nicholas Hunter, GREENE. Chas. Edwards. WAYNE. E. Pipkin, W. S. G. Andrews, Thos. Kennedy, W. B. Edmundson, Wm. K. Lane, R. Washington, Dan'l Cogdell.

JOHNSON. Wm. H. Watson, W. S. Ballenger, Thos. Lockhart, W. H. Moring, Linn B. Sanders, WAKE. R. M. Sanders, Geo. W. Mordecai, W. W. Holden, John H. Bryan, Ed. Yarbrough, Willis Whitaker.

OSLOW. Geo. Ward, John M. Franks, Owen Higgins, John A. Averitt, R. McLean, C. B. Glover, Daniel Harget, Elijah Ferguson, J. Hawk, Henry H. Harter, Henry Best, James Williams, Henry H. Darden.

The Star speaks of the Democratic State Committee, which met in this City on the 20th, as "the Democratic clique." No one believes our co-temporary when he twinkles thus. The Committee assembled in pursuance of a public notice, and its proceedings were laid before the people.

IRON PRICES. Wheat was selling in Petersburg, on Tuesday, at \$2 per bushel, and flour was selling in New York for \$9 25 per barrel, and corn at \$1 per bushel. Flour in Baltimore, \$8 25 to \$8 30.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—1ST SESSION.

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1854. SENATE.

Mr. Pettit moved that the committee on private land claims have a clerk. Agreed.

Mr. Douglas asked leave to make a report from the committee on territories. He said that the act of the committee had been called to the fact that the Southern Boundary of Nebraska, as laid down in the bill as heretofore reported, would divide the Cherokee country. To avoid this the committee had determined to recommend thirty-seven as the Southern Boundary. The people of that country have two delegates acting as their agents in this city, who had urged that the country be divided into two territories—one Nebraska, the other Kansas territory. The delegation from Iowa, and so far as he had been able to consult with the Missouri delegation, satisfied the committee that it would be better to have two territories. There were some other amendments made by the committee in relation to a delicate subject, and which were made with a view that there could be no difference of opinion as to the meaning of the bill. These amendments had been prepared by the committee in the shape of a new bill.

Mr. Johnson. Do you put both territories into one? Mr. Douglas. The one bill will provide a territorial government for both Nebraska and Kansas. The committee desire this new bill to be printed. Motion that it be printed. Agreed to.

The section of Mr. Douglas' bill defining the boundaries of Kansas and Nebraska, which provides for the election of a delegate, is amended by adding to the words, "that the Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said territory" as elsewhere in the United States," the following: "Except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th 1820, which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, and is declared inoperative."

Section 27 enacts that in order to avoid all misconception it is hereby declared to be the true intent and meaning of this act, so far as the question of slavery is concerned, to carry into practical effect the local tribunals, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Third, that the provisions of the constitution and laws of the United States, in respect to fugitives from service, are to be carried into faithful execution in all the organized Territories the same as in the States.

Mr. Hunter reported back the amendment of the House to the Senate bill regarding the disbursement of the Senate contingent fund, and recommended that they be rejected, except the last, which he recommended be adopted in a modified form. The recommendations were concurred in.

Mr. Jones of Iowa, reported a bill granting a pension of five years half-pay to the widow of Capt. Gunnison, killed by Indians in Utah. Passed.

Mr. Hunter reported the Military Academy appropriation bill, with amendments, appropriating \$5,000 for repair of Professor's quarters; \$20,000 for the construction of a Calvary Exercise Hall, and to increase the salaries of the Professors of French, drawing and sword exercise.

Mr. Cass, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Butler, Mr. Everett and other Senators spoke on the subject of the outrages offered in some Northern and Western localities to Beldini, the Pope's Nuncio. A resolution of Mr. Cass, calling on the President for any correspondence which may have taken place with the government of the Papal States touching a mission to the United States, was adopted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Various departmental communications were laid before the House by the Speaker, and were appropriately referred.

Mr. Hunt asked leave to offer a resolution directing payment to be made to the widow of Sergeant S. Prentiss, of whatever balance there may be due him on account of mileage and per diem, while engaged in 1838 in contesting for a seat in the House of Representatives.

The resolution being introduced, Mr. Stanton of Kentucky explained that this balance was some \$760. The previous question being next called, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Bernhisel offered a resolution directing the committee on elections to inquire and report on the expediency of extending the Oregon land laws over the Territory of Utah. Adopted.

Mr. Fuller moved to suspend the rules for the introduction of a resolution calling on the President for copies of contracts made by the Topographical Bureau in connection with harbor improvements. Rules suspended and resolution agreed to.

Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, introduced a resolution directing the committee on commerce to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval hospital at Memphis, Tenn. Agreed to.

Similar resolutions, calling for examination into and reports on various local projects, were introduced and agreed to.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

French Circular in Relation to the Eastern Question. France, demonstrating against the conduct of Austria—the Russian Army Ordered to Cross the Danube—the Porte Accepts the Last Note. Its Rejection by the Czar—the War in Asia—Active Military Operations in Russia—Prince Albert Charged with Betraying Cabinet Secrets—Tempest of Napoleon by the Czar—Postponement of the Peace Second Diet—State of the Markets, &c.

HALIFAX, Jan. 23d. The steamer Niagara arrived this forenoon, bringing Liverpool dates of Jan. 7th, having experienced very heavy weather. She will be due in Boston on Wednesday. The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on the 6th and the Andes on the 1st.

Advices from Constantinople and St. Petersburg were contradictory, but there was little doubt that the Czar had refused the last proposition of the Western Powers, and that a general war must ensue. A tremendous snow storm, the heaviest for many years, had occurred throughout England, France and Belgium. Great floods were feared.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.—The Paris Monitor contains a circular from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated Dec. 30th, addressed to all the French Legations on the Eastern question. The document is moderate, but very firm. It narrates the phases of the question, states that England, France, Austria and Russia had solemnly recognized the territorial integrity of the Ottoman Empire. It further declares that the affair at Sinope took place in violation of all these provisions, Russia having declared that she desired only a territorial guarantee. Therefore, to prevent the Ottoman territory and flag from attacks from the navy of Russia, the French and English fleets are ordered to enter the Black Sea.

The circular terminates by expressing the hope that Russia will not expose Europe to new convulsions. The papers authoritatively state that the French Government is dissatisfied with the evasive conduct of Austria, and has addressed a strong remonstrance, intimating that any further succession from the proceedings of the other powers, will be regarded as meditated hostilities, a result by which Austria must be prepared to abide. It is also intimated that France will extend aid to Hungary and Italy.

Paris papers report that the Czar had given orders for the immediate crossing of the Danube, which forbids him to accept the last note of the Western powers.

The latest advices from Constantinople express little hope that negotiations can lead to any satisfactory result. The Turkish council had declared itself permanent. The Cabinet was harmonious. On a recent occasion, when a disturbance occurred, the Sultan declared he would rather abdicate than accept assistance against his own subjects.

The Russian army occupied the frontiers of Austria and Wallachia from Orzova down to Cernavoda. They were also permitted to make purchases in Austrian territory.

Prince Esterhazy had not yet gone to St. Petersburg on account of some political misunderstanding. Constantinople was quiet. Trieste was mentioned as the place for the meeting of the proposed Congress.

It was reported that the peasantry had risen along the Danube, from Kalafat to Turna, and turned out the Russian officials.

Authentic information confirms the report that the Porte had accepted the note of the four powers, and says it will not object, under certain conditions, to an armistice, but insists on the evacuation of the Principality and the maintenance of the Turkish sovereignty. It consents to a congress in a neutral city—to a revision of existing treaties, and will consider the propriety of further ameliorations in behalf of its Christian subjects.

The deliberations of the divan continued for three days, and when then result was announced, a tumult arose at Constantinople. A mob of three thousand persons, led by the Ulemas, assembled and declared the constitution violated by the council. For a time a riot was apprehended, and a force of marines was landed from the English and French steamers, but a proclamation was issued by the Sultan, on the 22d, which restored quiet. Several of the mob were arrested and banished.

Definite information relative to the action of the Czar was daily expected. Intelligence from St. Petersburg, to the 20th, received at London, states that the Emperor had formally rejected the Vienna protocol and the note of the 5th inst., but had consented to examine the Turkish propositions of the 20th, without recognizing the right of European interference between Russia and Turkey.

The allied fleets had not entered the Black sea on account of tempestuous weather. The instructions to the commanders of the fleets are, that in the event of meeting any Russian vessels of war, they will, in the name of their respective governments, request the Russian commanders to return to Schumla, there to await further orders from their government. On their refusal to return force will be used.

The Russian statements affect not to feel the slightest alarm about the movements of the allied squadron. On the contrary, they assert that when the fleets enter the Black sea a general outbreak will occur in India, Africa and Greece, and that Greek insurrections will break out in Turkey, every thing having been thus organized by the agents of the Czar.

Between the Russian and Turkish armies no movement of importance had taken place, but skirmishes between the outposts were of daily occurrence. The Russian despatches state that the Turkish army in Asia was utterly disorganized, and that the troops had killed Selim Pasha and Gen. Guyon. These statements were not credited. The Turkish bulletins merely acknowledge the evacuation of the Russian territory without loss.

The latest accounts from Persia were more satisfactory, but irreconcilable with the statement that the Russian General Gernelloff commands the Persian army. A Constantinople dispatch says the British Charge to Persia had succeeded in terminating the differences between Great Britain and Persia.

The most extraordinary military activity is manifested all over Russia. The Czar had got a supply of 20,000,000 rubles from the church. The London Observer says that agents are on the way to purchase ships and ammunition privately for Russia, in the United States.

Sweden and Denmark have issued circulars declaring their neutrality, came what may.

PRESUMED.—The King was about to submit to the Chambers the project of a loan.

AMERICAN.—Late advices confirm the report of an immediate 5 per cent loan of \$20,000,000.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7th.—Brown & Shipley quote Cotton firm, with an upward tendency. Sales of the week 26,000 bales, of which speculators took 4,250 and exporters 2,350. The quotations are: Fair Orleans 64d; Middling 64d; Fair Mobile 64d; Middling 64d; Fair Upland 64d; Middling 64d, closing firm. Stock 558,000 bales, including 278,500 American.

Breadstuffs.—The market for Breadstuffs exhibited more excitement than at any time since the year of the famine in Ireland. The market was exceedingly active, with large speculative demand and closed very firm. Flour had advanced 3s. a 3d. per bushel; Wheat 1s. a 1d. 2d. per bushel, and Corn 6d a 2s. per quarter.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF FIRE-WOOD.

	Lbs. in cord.	Prop. value.	Comp. value.
1 Shell-black Hickory,	4,400	\$1.00	\$7.40
2 Common Walnut,	4,221	0.97	7.08
3 White Oak,	3,821	0.81	6.09
4 White Ash,	3,420	0.77	5.60
5 Swamp Whitecherry,	3,861	0.73	5.55
6 Shrub Oak,	3,337	0.74	5.47
7 Apple Tree,	3,115	0.60	5.18
8 Red Oak,	3,083	0.69	5.11
9 Black Oak,	3,120	0.66	4.89
10 White Birch,	2,904	0.63	4.61
11 Black Birch,	2,915	0.63	4.61
12 Yellow Oak,	2,818	0.60	4.44
13 White Elm,	2,662	0.58	4.29
14 Maple,	2,662	0.54	4.00
15 Butternut,	2,440	0.52	3.85
16 Spanish Oak,	2,591	0.51	3.77
17 White Birch,	2,369	0.53	3.86
18 Pitch Pine,	1,884	0.49	3.15
19 White Pine,	1,884	0.49	3.15
20 Lombardy Poplar,	1,774	0.40	2.96

Each cord of wood, when green, is estimated to contain 1,443 lbs. of water. The farmer, then, who takes a cord of green wood to market has a load much less for his team than his neighbor, who should put on with his cord that weight of water. The above shows the weight of a cord of different kinds of wood, when dry or seasoned, and the comparative value of the same, assuming as a standard the shell-black or white heart hickory.

THE BRITISH COAL TRADE. A late English paper estimates the capital invested in the British coal trade at £10,000,000, the annual production at \$7,000,000 tons, and the value at the mouth of the pit £10,000,000. At the points of consumption, including expenses of transports and other charges, the cost is estimated at £20,000,000. About 400 iron furnaces of Great Britain consume annually 10,000,000 tons of coal, and 7,000,000 tons of iron-ore, in order to produce 2,500,000 tons of pig-iron, of 11 value of upwards of £8,000,000. For the supply of London alone 3,600,000 tons of coals are required for manufacturing and domestic purposes; the coasting vessels conveyed in 1850 upwards of 9,860,000 tons were exported to foreign countries and the British possessions. The number of persons employed in mining is about 120,000. The extent of the coal areas in the British Islands is 12,000 square miles, the annual produce 87,000,000 tons; of Belgium, 250 miles, annual produce 5,000,000 tons; of France, 2,000 miles, annual produce 4,150,000 tons; of Prussia, 2,200 miles, annual produce 3,500,000 tons; of Spain, 4,000 miles, annual produce 550,000 tons; of British North America, 180,000 miles, annual produce not known.

Navy Department Nominations Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23. The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Dr. Wheelan as Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; Daniel B. Martin as Engineer-in-Chief of the Navy; John Lenthall as Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipments and Repairs. All attached to the Navy Department; and each of them men of the highest ability, talent and energy. With such chiefs, Mr. Secretary Dobbin is powerfully assisted, and the whole Navy may well congratulate itself. Progress and potency are now the order of the day.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 21. The Senate had passed a resolution expelling Day, a negro reporter, by a vote of 17 to 10.

The Erie resolutions had produced a protracted discussion, and a nuder substitute had been offered. The election of U. S. Senator had produced a warm canvass. Messrs. Medary, Manypenny, and Hugh were sanguine. Allen stock was good.

A young man in California whose friends at home had neglected to write him for a long time, adopted the expedient of sending letters to various business men in the neighborhood, inquiring the price of land and stock, what he could buy a handsome farm of 200 or 300 acres for, &c., intimating that he had large sums to invest. By return mail he received no less than seven letters, all anxiously inquiring after his health, when he was coming, &c., and has received three or four every mail since, including some very warm ones from an old and very cold sweetheart.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, 1854.

The article of WHEAT seems to excite more interest in our market at this time than any other; and the news received by the steamer last night, and announced in the city papers this morning, caused it to advance to a figure hitherto unstained. We hear of one superior lot of 800 or 1000 bushels, that brought \$2. The market price, however, may be put down at \$1.95.

WHEAT.—We quote prime white at \$1.85 to \$1.95. Red do. at \$1.80 to \$1.90. The market is generally advanced. We quote fine at \$1.75; superior at \$1.70; extra superior at \$1.65; family at \$1.60. We hear of no sales since arrival of the cargo. It cannot be said that the prices are low. TOBACCO.—Bridal and scarce. Large 6s 50 to 62. Common 6s 40 to 61.50. Good Leaf 6s 30 to 32.50. CORN.—Corn has gone up to 20 cents. Holders demand 20.

GUANO.—The Government agent has advanced the price to \$50 per ton, by the cargo. Price advanced here to \$50 per ton.